ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters remaining in the Washington (D. C.) Post-office Sat-urday August 25, 1900.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant should call for "Advertised Letters." should call for "Advertised Letters."

If not called for within two (2) weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Davis, Matthew Day, Edward

LADIES' LIST. King, Juliet Miss King, Mary L Mrs Knowles, Sarah C Adams, Mattle Miss Alexander, Fannie Miss Alexander, Lewis Mrs Alexander, Mary Mrs Alford, Annie Miss Kraemer, L Mrs Lanahan, Maggie Miss Lawson, Bertie Allen, Ida Mrs Lamond, Agnus Mrs Lamont, Nellie Miss Lee, Ella M Miss Anderson, Hannah Mrs Lee, Francis Mrs Leech, J F Mrs Leffrew, Nacy Miss Elien Mrs Bailey, Lizzie Mrs Baker, Annette M Miss Legge, Annie B Miss Le Moque, Alice Mrs Lewis, E.S.Mrs Baker, Elden Mrs Baker, Frank Mrs Baker, M A Mrs ewis, May Miss Likes, Mamie Miss Lipscomb, M E Mrs Little, A Mrs Logans, M Miss Barnes, Lovinia R Miss Bartress, D W Mrs Barstow, J Mrs Bates, Rebacca Miss Benghy, Lizzie Mrs Bell, Sarah Mrs umpard, Mattie Miss Berry, Marrie Miss McFerry, Mary Ann Mallett, E Mrs Blunke, Susan Miss Malry, Margarette Miss Rolden A R Miss Marlow, Alice Miss Martin, H J Mrs Mason, Mary C Mrs Massey, Mary Mrs Bond, Lucindia Mrs Rond. Mandle Mrs Bonds, Hannah Mrs Bowling, Minnie Miss Bradley, Grace Miss Breslin, Celia Mrs May, Annie Mrs Michie, R.E.L. Mrs Middleton, Mamie Mrs Brennen, Maggle Mrs Briscoe, M E Mrs Broderick, Winnifred Mr Milby, Lizzie Mrs Brooks, Susan Miss Brown, Alice Miss Brown, Julia G Mrs Miller, H Mrs Miller, Irene D Miller, Katherine Miss Brown, Julia Miss Mires, Agnes Mrs Brown, Louisa loore, Annie Miss Brown, Willie Ann Mrs

Follin, J Forden, George A. Fortune, N E McClenan, Minnie Miss McDaniel, Amelia J Miss Frazier, W L French, W A jr Fry. Phil Hureron, Gus W Gale, June Galleher, N S Gandon, W F Gardner, John Garrett, G B Garratt, H O Gibson, Archie Giles, Robert D Gill, John Middleton, Margaret E Gill, William Godfrey, E H Gorden, Albert Gordon, Joseph H Grade, Lewis Graham, John Graham S O S Moore, Francis Mrs Moose, Sadie Mrs Grannegan, A Gran, David T Browsom, Francis Miss Morris, Georgie Miss Morris, Harriet Mrs Buckner, Emma Miss Green, E D Griffis, A P Mundher, R Mrs Butler, Hellen Miss Hack, August Hallen, George Butler, Louise Miss Butler, Victoria Miss Murphy, Bertha Miss Murphy, Katie Miss Haney, James Butler, Eliza Miss Murphy, Minnie Miss Harris, Isaac L Harris, James W Boots, Annie Mrs
Boots, Annie Mrs
Byrne, Kitty Miss
Cailahan, P J Mrs
Campbell, Daisy Mrs
Calkins, Louise Mrs Murray, E Mrs Nash, L Miss Harrison, Herman K Harrison, John H Harrison, W H Nelee, Fannie Mrs Nelson, E Miss Nolden, Effa Miss Haywood, J M Haywood, Joe Oddick, Georgia Mrs O'Donnell, Hannah Miss O'Nell, P Mrs Carr. A L Mise arter, Clara Z Mrs Healy, J J Heinerher, Louis B Henegar, Thomas Chatner, Fannie Carter, W D Mrs Oscar, Louisa Miss Parker, G W Mrs Parker, Marion Miss Carruthers, Nannie Mrs Chem, M C Mrs Christiancy, Edith Mrs Herman, Malger Heisey, Chas Christiancy, Edith M Clark, L Mrs Clark, Mary Mrs Clark, Sam Mrs Clark, Bettle Miss Peeks, Mary Miss Pergy, E M Miss Perkins, C Miss Petitt, Mary E Miss Phillips, Mollie S Mrs (2) Pinkney, E M Sister Clery, Resa Mrs Coants, Amanda Mrs Piayne, Isabella Miss Codins, Ainaida Mrs
Coffin, Mable A Miss
Cole, Kate S Mrs
Coleman, Mary Miss
Collins, H S Mrs
Collins, Mary Mrs
Conroy, Rose Mrs
Cook, Lizzie Mrs (2) Plummer, Annie E Mrs Pondexter, Tressa Mrs Poole, Margaret Mrs Porter, Harriet Mrs Powell, Louisa Mrs Pruvis, M Lou Miss

Cooke, Daster Mrs Cooke, William Mrs

Cowles, Cella D Crown, Mammie Miss

Curtise, Lottle Miss

Danison, G B Mrs

Dennis, M O Miss

Disney, A Miss Dixon, Belle Mrs

Deve. Elouise Miss

Dodge, Unorna Miss

Draper, Geo Mrs Drew, Anna F Mrs

Drew. Emma Miss

Dudley, R Mrs

Driver, Mary Miss Drummond, Mary Mrs

Du Vall, Bessie Miss Im Vall, Maggie Mrs

Elivards, Lalia Miss Ellis, Lizzie Mrs

Emerson, Marie Miss Entwisle, Emily M Mrs Evans, Gabrella Mrs

Fernald, Capt G Mrs

"Ilmore, Carrie Miss

Foster, Mary Mrs

Foster, Surenia Miss Freeman, Mariah Mrs

Gallaham, Mary Miss

Gardner, Mary L Mrs Gardner, Neille Miss

Garlons, Francis Mrs

Gerstenacker, Lou Miss Gibson, J E Mrs

Green, Georgia Miss Green, Lydia Mrs Greenleaf, Mary M Miss Hall Margarest Mrs

Hamilton, John Mrs Hannar, John T Mrs

Harris, Emma Miss Harris, Masie Mrs Harris, Julia P Mrs

laykins, Jane E Mrs

Hawkins, Johanna Mrs Hawkins, Mary Mrs

lendrew, Mollie Miss

Hendricks, G F Mrs Henson, Mary Miss Higgins, Katle Miss Hill, Dora

Hill, Dora Hine, Lee Mrs Hill, Mary Hill, R L Miss Hill, Thora Miss Hills, R B Mrs

loges, Maria Mrs

lughes, S S Mrs

Irving, Ellen Miss Isbell, W.C. Mrs

Jackson, Ella Miss

Jackson, Lizzie Miss

Jackson, Mamie Mrs

Jackson, Dalsy Miss Jackson, Willis Miss

Jahnkey, Fred Mrs Jennifer, Lena Mrs

Jenkins, Annie Mre

Jenkins, Annie Mrs
Jennings, Maggie Miss
Jehnson, A J Mrs
Johnson, Bettie P Mrs
Johnson, Ellen Miss
Johnson, F K L Miss
Johnson, Lottle Miss
Johnson, M F Mrs
Johnson, M F Mrs

Johnson, Rachel Mrs

Johnson, Sarah R Mrs

Johnston, Annie Miss Jones, Alice Miss (2)

ones, Annie Mrs (2)

Jones, Clara Jones, Ida Jones, Jane Mrs

Jones, Lena Miss Jones, Maria Mrs

Jones, Maria Mrs Jones, Mary Miss Kadler, Cora Miss Kadlman, Maria Mrs Keith, Bertle Miss

Kelley, A B Mrs Kelley, Marle Miss Kery, Ida Miss

Alraham, George Adams, E. L. Adams, Roy D. Agustine, H. Alfred, C.

Andrews, Charles Andrews, John F Aumohr, Elva M Armstend, William

Ashton, Gurdone

Atchison, Frank Atkinson, Charlie

Bangs, Capt S K Banks, William Barnwell, H E

Barswell, H E Bassett, Harry Batchelder, R N Brahm, Wm N Bebly, Boule Belding, E B Bennett, G E Bennett, John Bishor, Harry

Bishop, Harry Blackwell, William

Blackwell, William
Blair, George N
Bland, Elijah
Borden, T P
Borden, T P
Boryer, George Edgar
Bonder, Wm Henry Alex
Bowie, Charley
Bowne, Will
Bowsell, Charles
Boyd, L S
Bradely, H
Bradford, W R
Bragg, George R
Brailer, George
Bridger, J D
Brinkley, R J
Briskley, William

Atkinson, Charlie
Atkinson, George O
Atwater, Prof Wilbur O
Bailey, R O
Baker, L (2)
Baker, Racine
Baidwin, James
Baidwin, Wm
Bail, C R
Bangs, Capt S K

Allen, A E

Kimbough, Maggle Mrs Young, Mar Kinney, Margaret N Miss Zee, Clara

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Hunt, Ida M Hunt, Rebecca Mrs Hurst, Rida Mrs

Holmes, Elizabeth Mrs Holy, Hassy Miss Houston, Gruce M Miss

Hawkins, Sallie Mrs Hedgman Estelle V Miss

arbeur, Stella Mrs

Glenn, Katle F Miss

Goodwin, Eliza Miss

Garrett, Emma Mrs Garrett, Ida H Mrs George, W B Mrs

Gerry, Lucy Mrs

Jordon, Martha

Grant, Irena Miss

Gray, Mary Miss Green, Alice Mrs

Hall, Margarret

dense. Florence Miss

erguson, Catherine Mrs Scranton J H Mrs

Gallagher, Blossom Miss Smith, Ruth Mrs

Harman, Alice Nash Mrs Tarnner, Ellen Mrs

ledgement, Sarsh Miss leitzler, Minnie Miss ledlerg, Evalyn Miss

Thomas, M H Mrs Thomas, Nettie Miss

Ellis, Sarah Miss

bay, Henry Mrs behler, F Wm Mrs

Saylers, Bessie Mrs

Domton, Francis C Miss Bouglass, Susan Mrs Dow, C H Mrs

Dana, A S Mrs Danenhower, S W Mrs

Henwson, Arthur G Hicken, Chas C Hilman, J G Hilton, Burr Hinton, A R Holt, Lester M Homes, Bartley Hood, Wm Houghton, Percy Houston, W H Howell, Frank Quarles, Maria Mrs Queen, Ida Mrs Randle, Thomas Mrs Hunter. Jacobs, Meny Jackson, Luther James, F R Japhet, M Ray Jellerson, E Jenkins, J W Jinkins, C P Johnson, C B Rankin, Flora E Miss (2) Rawls, Mary Miss Read, M Y Mrs Redfern, R D Mrs Reynolds, W E Mrs Richards, Lottie Mrs Richards, Lottie Mrs Rider, W Mrs Ridley, Alice V Mrs Roberson, Harriet Mrs Robinson, Carrie Mrs Jones, Charley Jones, Edward Jones, Henry Jones, John Jones, P B C Robinson, Carrie Miss Robinson, Wm Mrs Robinson, Mary Miss Kapp, Robert Ward, Joseph
Kegg, L
Kennedy & Son, Thomas Washington, John Thomas
Kenney, Jno J
Kent, Wilber Wedding, Harry Rocter: Lilian Miss Rocter: Littan Miss Rollins, Charity Rollins, Mary Miss Rollins, Mary L Miss Rose, Minnie Miss Rose, Susie Miss Kerns, Chas C Kilparicks, James S King, E S
King, W H
Kimyon, Fay C
Knox, R F
Lee, Edward
Leech, L
Lewis, M Ross, Ariena I Mrs Rossang, Mary R Mrs Rous, Wm Mrs Drummond, Mary Mrs
Duddey, R Mrs
Du Vall, Bessie Miss
Du Vall, Maggie Mrs
Dye, Julia Mrs
Ealgergons, Kattie Miss
Edmonds, Amelia Mrs
Edwards, Lalia Miss
Edwards, Lalia Miss
Edwards, Lalia Miss
Sandia, Annie Miss
Sandia, Annie Miss
Sandia, Annie Miss
Sandia, Edwards, Eva Miss

Saunders, Eva Miss

Scott, Alice Mrs

Shoyer, Jean Miss Shelby, M V Mrs Shelids, Alice Miss

Shivers, Mary Miss Skinner, Susie Miss Smith, A M Mrs

Smith, Fanny Mrs. Smith, Jennie Miss.

mith, Louise Mise

Smith, Sarah Miss

Spelling, H A Mrs Spurgin, W F Mrs

Starrow, Hannah Miss

Stevens, Levadia Miss

Stevens, Mary Mrs Stevens, Julier Miss

Steward, Sidney Mrs

Stone, Frederick Mrs

Stoke, Blanche Miss

Streats, Mary Mrs Strother, Mitte Mrs

Sturds, Mary E Suales, Lucy Miss Surgy, Bertha Miss Sutton, M M Mrs

Swann, Edna Miss Tafcott, Fannie Miss

Taylor, Emma Mrs

Taylor, Rose Miss Taylor, Bertha M Miss Thary, Jennie Miss

Thenker, Anna Thomas, Almion Miss

Thompson, Carrie Miss Thompson, E D Mrs

Thompson, Lula Miss

Thompson, Mary J Mrs Thompson, Rachel Mrs

Tinsley, Rosa Mrs Tarrina, Edward Mrs Tourney, K L Miss

Travers, Mary Miss Trotman, Minnie Miss

Turner, Mary E Miss Vaughan, John W Mrs Vincent, Easter Mrs

Vincent, Easter Mrs Voorhis, Jennie Mrs Voorhis, Leslie E Miss Wafnwright, Nellie Miss Walker, Gertrude Miss Wauser, Mary A Miss Ware, Janie Mrs

Washington, Annie Miss Watson, Winefred Mrs

Weller, Margaret F Welsh, Mamie G Miss

West, Lucile

West, Lillie Miss

Wharry, L S Mrs White, Elsie

White, Liste Whiteomb, Jean Mrs Whitehand, J Mrs Williams, Julia Mrs Williams, Lizzle Mrs

Williams, Lydia Miss

Wilkins, Maggle

Williams, Margaret Miss

Williams, Mary Miss (2) Williams, Olive Mrs

Williamson, E L Mrs Willey, Grace Mrs

Willish, L Miss Willson, Blanch Miss

Wilson, Anna Miss

Wilson, Mary A Mrs Winders, M A Mrs Wise, R Miss

Wright, M S Mrs Young, Annie Mrs (2) Young, Burtey Miss

Wood, Harry Mrs Wood, Maria Mrs

Young, Mary Miss

Brennerman, S N

Brooks, George Brincher, J H Brown, Frank

Brown, Sam

Bryce, Wyllis

Buller, F G

Bunche, J A W Burgess, H

Burley, Emery

Burnett, E J Burnett, Robert

Burt, Dudley Caldwell, E B

Carey, David

Rosengarten

Carley, Roser Cailey Carroll, B M

Carroll, Jos H Carter, George Carter, Dr H R Carter, Walter

Chance, M D Christopher, Calvin F Christopher, Colonel K Clark, N R

Clark, Willie Coleman, Charlie O Dr Collins, George Cohm, Sam'l M Cohm, Sam'l

Cohm, Sam'l
Conner, JF
Coon, Dr Marion
Corder, Krvin
Cosburgh, Chas H
Cose, Willis
Countee, Charles
Coune, A J
Coune, Austin
Cox, Walter
Crain, Wm M
Cravin, R E
Courteer, Thomas

Carter, W E

Clarke, S C

Bucknam, Frank (2)

Wilson, Edith F.

Ware, Selia Mrs Warner, Etha Miss

Pucker, Jane Mrs

Purner, Mary Miss Furner, May Miss

Thomas, Annie Mrs

Thomas, Eliza Thomas, Josie Miss

Stevens, Stella Mrs

Still, Sarah Mrs

Stobell, J () Mrs

Stephens, Thad Mrs Stephenson, James G Mrs

Saunders, Jennie Mrs Scherer, Addle Mrs

Seary, Virginia B Miss Sellers, Sadia B Miss

Williams, Charlie Williams, Edward Loose, Harry J Lylle, Robert 8 Williams, Frank Lyons, Paris McBratney, W McClowd, T B Williams, Richard Williams, Wm Williamson, Geo McGeerge, Scott McGeens, Louis McGraw, John H McKenny, E D McKenzie, John A McLetter, J O Wolford, Frank Wood, T W McNeill, G D McVean, Robert C Wood. John Woodland, John McWilliams, Richard Morcock, E W Marshell, Johnis Worthly, R D Wright, Tom Wurdeman, Frank Wordly, Robert M Young, Hendison Matheson, D N Maxey, T A Mayer, Will Young, Wade Zetty, Lloyd W Meeks, H K Miles, John W MISCELLANEOUS. American Protective Tar- Crystal Plate Ice Co iff League Aristo Toilett Co.

National Republican, The Autographic Register Co Balto Mio-Gro Co Autographic Register Co
Balto Mio-Gro Co
Civil Service Reform, The The Patentee Columbia Pub Co Correspondence School of Post Office Supply Co Potomac Construction Co Evangelical Book and U S Repository Co, The Tract Repository FOREIGN LIST. Bond, FG Keohane, Daniel Clark. J de Cruz, Isidora Huneus Demongcat, Monsieur Michalowito, A R. Dilorenzo, Giuseppo Donaldson, Chester Miller, Henry Murphy, Daniel

Haskell, Phyna H Miss Hughes, Colleen Miss Holloway, Kirton Seng. Oscar PACKAGE LIST. Ashworth, William Attwood, F G Dr Balabanoff. Baushensky, L W Mrs Carter, T Day, G R Ellis, T F George, Wm Goldthwaite, May Stone, J H Mayor Thomas, M H Mrs Green, Ruth Miss

White, Annie Mrs STATION LIST. Marshall, Harry Lowry, Edith Miss Lyttle, Willie Gregory, Henrietta M Miss Magruder, Jamie S Javins, Birdie Miss Johnson, Wm Schenck, H Miss Taylor, E R

TRAMPING IN FINE RAIMENT.

Leaning on His Gold-Headed Cane, He Told of His Hard-Up Condition. From the Indianapolis Press. A tramp, attired in silk tile and Prince

Albert coat, set East 27th street agog with conjecture yesterday. Spotless linen, a clean-shaven face and a glib tongue added to the make-up of the beggar. Many thought him to be an estray from the ranks of the Cook County Marching Club of Chicago, which cut such a dash here during the Bryan notification meeting last

Early yesterday morning he appeared at the kitchen door of the home of Fred O. Ball, Ash and 27th streets. He trembled as he spoke of the hardship that ill luck had forced upon him. He leaned on a goldheaded cane as he told Mr. Ball of his hunger.

"This is my first visit to any man's back door, my friend," he said in a tone of pathos. "This is the first time I ever begged in my life, and I'll give you this, my last nickel, for a bite of breakfast." He held out a nickel to the man whom he sought to be his good Samaritan, but Mr. Ball refused it. Mr. Ball led him into the kitchen, and

soon the handsome beggar was making away with a bowl of catmeal and offering profuse thanks between spoonfuls. He had the tone of a polished man, and when he had finished a good meal he arose to go. Turning to Mr. Ball, he said: "My young friend, you will yet hear from this act of kindness. I am a music teacher by profession and have taught in some of the best conservatories in the country. Misfortune overtook me and I confess that right now I am holding the short end. But I'll pull out yet and will remember you." Tears trickled down the fellow's face as

Demands of Business

Influential Citizen—"Colonel Bryan, I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Gingersnap, weighing 105 pounds in a curved line, From the Chicago Tribune. one of the best men in our town, who has long desired --- "

Colonel Bryan (looking at his watch)-"I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Gingersnap, but I shall have to deny myself the pleasure of talking to you. I have got to go out now and accept two or three presidential nominations.

"Emerson Beaconstreet, have I not forbidden you to go in swimming?" "Yes, ma mere, and really it was not blameworthy of me, for Browning Reedah pushed me into the water." "But your apparel is not damp." "No; aware of the infernality of that boy,

I had taken the precaution to remove my raiment."-Boston Courier.

AN ARTILLERY

United States Officials So Regard the China Conflict.

OUR SPLENDID EQUIPMENT THERE

Seem to Be Ahead of the Other Nations in Preparation.

HOWITZERS AND POMPOMS

Written for The Evening Star.

Mills, J E
Milwood, Thomas
Minds, Eddie
Mitchell, E F

Moor, James Moor, J M Marlmel, E M (2)

Morgan, Willie Moses, W E Monatt, W J

Murphy, Thos F Murr, D D

Nevins, B J Newby, Edw L

Ned. Henry Netherwood, C W

Nixon, Daniel Norris, John Lee O'Connell, Charles

Oden, John A
Page, Wm Douglas
Palmer, Hunten
Palmer, James H
Parker, Joseph
Payra Buffus

Payne, Ruffus

Porter, C W Posey, Frank Post, K T

Prior, C F (3)

Richards, N

Ridgeway, Jno T Riley, Billy

Riley, Billy Ritchie, Josiah B Ritchie, W R Roberts, Charlie C

Robinson, Henry Robinson, H D

Sargent Thad F

Schurr, Chas Scott, James E

Savia, Salvator Sharp, W H Shepherd, E W

Simpson, George Sinak, Renhaldt

Smith, James W Smith, Raymond

Smith, William R

Sommers, Ed L Spencer, Maurice

Stewart Edward

Stewart, Jerry Strayer, M G

Strother, James Struge, Geo W

Sturgess, Horace Taylor, Tillmore

Taylor, R H Taylor, William Tennent, Dave

Thatcher, C J F

Thiery, Ceon Thomas, Andrew

Thomas, Thomas

Thompson, S E Tinzel, Patrick E

Tucker, E W Turner, Thomas

Twyman, A (2)

Vanghan, Fisher E

Twyman, Joe

Vernon, C D

Wayner, Frank

Walker, Frank

Walker, Lewis

Wedding, Harry Wesley, William

Wharry, L S

White, J A White, Walter

Whitney, Gus Wiggins, Walter

Williams, Arthur J

Wesley,

Knight

Winans, C T

Van Aken, C F

Hoffar, J A Hopper, Ella Mrs Myers, Elsie Miss

Shackford, C N Miss

Walker, Edward

Thompson, Montgomery

Underwood, Owen Clark

Thomas, W W

Taylor, John B jr

Spencer, Wm Stagg, Andrew

Stanley, W J

Smith, Edgar Smith, F C

Smith, G W

Ross. S

Pryor, W L Pyles, Jno Reed, E B Reed, Edward North

Petter, Joseph Phillips, B B P Porter, C W

Daigle, John Dallas, Robert

Dallinger, L A Dalton, John

Daniels, George

Daniels, Jno Darden, Frank M

Daugherty, Patti

Delaney, James Dickerson, S P Dozier, A W Drew, J Frank

Duhlin, Chas C Dunbar, John M

Dunton, Chas

Dycon, Archie

Elias, Salim Ellis, Robart England, T W

Ernest, D E Evans, Roland

Farley, L A Fipps, Col F N Fisher, G W

Flanagan, Wm

Evant, M C

Davis. Fred

The war in China, if there is to be a conflict of large proportions, will be an artilseemingly more keenly than the officers of | man. other nations, from the very outset of the trouble, that military operations in the far east would afford exceptional opportunities for the cavalry and artillery, particularly the latter. In making elaborate preparations to take full advantage of every occasion for experiments designed to determine the destructiveness of modern weapons the Americans had, perhaps, a greater incentive than some of the other allies, since this nation has a number of new engines of war the efficiency of which in actual service it is eager to determine. Not only will the American forces have, bers of machine guns, which are expected in which the Chinese soldiers march, but a full complement of siege guns and heavy artillery of sufficient power to batter down the stone and brick-faced walls of Pekin, should that be found necessary.

Reports already sent out chronicle the consternation created among the Chinese by the lyddite shells from the British guns. and this would seem to hold out a promise of possible achievements by the so-called "dynamite" guns and other weapons hurling charges of high explosives, some of which Gen. Chaffee will, in all probability, employ. Certainly, in view of the superstitious character of the Chinese and the density of population, these guns should be successful there, if anywhere.

In the military operations thus far conducted in the celestial empire machine guns have played a most important part. original force of 108 marines landed from Rear Admiral Kempff's flagship, the Newark, on May 29 as a result of the action of the Boxers in tearing up a portion of the railroad between Pekin and Tien Tsin had ter part of August. The ordnance bureau with them a machine gun and a field gun, of the War Department some time ago and when this body, together with the detachments landed from the war vessels of other nations, started for Pekin the relief force had in all five quick-firing guns. It was pointed out at that time that if the foreigners in Pekin followed out the prearranged plan to repair to the British legation as an international stronghold in case of trouble, machine guns might assist materially in its defense if mounted upon the walls, several feet in thickness, surrounding the compound.

The unfortunate relief expedition under Hotchkiss and other guns, and the news of the initial attack upon the legations, which arrived simultaneously with that of the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, was to the effect that the repulse of the Boxers had been due largely to the use of Maxims. The best demonstration of the efficiency of modern artillery, however, was afforded by the battle which resulted in the capture of the native city of Tien Tsin by the allies. The foreign forces had in all forty-five guns, including several batteries of Krupp weapons of the newest type in the hands of the British and Japanese. The batteries opened the attack at dawn, but the response proved that the Chinese were not only almost equally well supplied with rapid-firers, but the "men behind the guns" knew how to train and serve

them with skill. The Chinese had one battery of several heavy field guns, half a dozen Maxims and a number of one-pound quick-firing pompoms, which rendered such execution that the allies were compelled to change the original plan of attack. In order to finally win success the foreigners found it necessary to slowly work their batteries forward, shelling as they went, and in the end carrying the enemy's position by a fierce bayonet charge. The Chinese artillerymen proved that they were not only experts in the operation of guns, but men of bravery as well, for many of them worked the weapons until the allies were upon them and were

struck down beside their guns. The capture of the Haiko arsenal by the allies also afforded tangible evidence of the high opinion in which the Mongolians hold present-day artillery and to what an extent their importations of this class of war munitions have been carried since the Japanese-Chinese conflict. In this arsenal there were found, in addition to several hundred small arms, an immense number of weapons of large caliber. Among the num-ber were many five and six-inch guns, some of which had not even been unpacked, and no less than two score of the most approved type of Maxims. What was equally significant was the fact that there was plenty of ammunition for all of these batteries. If the allied forces are not yet as well equipped as their opponents in the matter of utensils for killing by machinery, however, they soon will be. At present it is estimated the foreign army in Tien Tsin and on the road to Pekin is provided with a total of 114 guns. By the latter part of August additions will have been made to this complement by the arrival of German reinforcements with six guns, a French

detachment with twelve guns, and a con-

tribution of at least thirty guns from the During the month of September heavy reinforcements for the artillery division are due to arrive at the international base of supplies. These will include more than a score of guns for the French, and an equal number of pieces to be brought by the 11,300 Germans who will arrive during that month, and the two dozen guns added by Russia. In addition, the British forces coming from England, Australia and Cape Colony will in every instance bring heavy guns. Finally, the American transports which have sailed from San Francisco and are due to arrive at the Chinese port in September carry two thousand men and twenty-four guns. This means that by October 1, when the rainy season will be well over, and when, if need be, the most active operations can commence in China, there will be in the empire close to half a thousand pieces of artillery manned by foreign gun-Of this number 280 guns will be in the hands of the allies in the territory between Tien Tsin and Pekin and 242 guns will be held by the Russians for operations in Manchuria and Siberia.

The artillery force to be placed in China by the United States will probably be the most complete, size considered, ever sent out by any nation. The representation is to include a number of siege guns, the howitzer siege battery until recently stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, having been ordered to the front. Still other siege guns and howitzers may be drawn from Manila should it be found desirable. The officials are making arrangements to send to the east all the lighter guns which can be secured, but how many siege guns are he left his benefactor and wended his way sent will depend largely upon the future toward the railroad yards. Four seven-inch howitzers compose the battery, just mentioned as already detalled for service in China. The howitzers are whereas the siege guns, proper, fire in a

horizontal line a projectile weighing forty-five pounds. The last mentioned guns would doubtless be of the greatest service in battering down walls and reducing for-tifications, but the howitzers could be used with telling effect in the destruction of the buildings of a besieged city. Among the orders for artillery which have been forthcoming as a result of the developments in China is one placed in England for two full batteries of six guns each, of quick-firing guns or non-recoil carriages. These weapons are of the latest Vickers-Maxim model and fire from eight-

een to twenty-two shots per minute, the projectiles weighing twelve pounds each. The order calls for 300 rounds of ammuni-Elderly Spinster (horrified)—"Little boy, aren't you ashamed to go in bathing in such a public place with such a bathing suit as that on?"

Small Boy—"Yes'm, but me mother makes me wear it. I'll take it off, though, if you'll promise not to say nothing to her about it."

—Leslie's Weekly.

tion for each gun.

Another very interesting addition to the equipment of our fighting forces will be found in the dozen "pompom" guns which are now being constructed abroad for this nation. This type of weapon has been made memorable by the terrible destruction which everywhere followed their use by the Boers against the British in the conflict in South Africa. The "pompom" is virtion for each gun.

tually an "enlarged edition" of the rifle caliber gun and fires a one-pound explosive shell at the rate of a quarter of a thousand per minute. It derives its name from the peculiar sound emitted when in action and is fed with belts of twenty-five cartridges from an ammunition box on the right hand side of the gun.

Another type of gun which, it is believed. can be used with telling effect in China is the Colt automatic machine gun. The Navy Department has now in its possession some two dozen of these guns, and orders have been issued turning over onehalf of them to the War Department until such time as the latter can secure delivery of the fifty guns recently ordered from the Colt company. One excellent feature of this automatic gun'is found in the fact that it can use the regular rifle service

cartridge. In these guns the powder cases are utilized to work automatically the firing, ejecting and reloading mechanism. A gun of this type can be fitted to any of the different kinds of carriages, including those for the service of cavalry and infantry, and can be carried with perfect ease on pack saddlees in rough countries where the matter of transportation is an important factor. For use in cavalry service the gun is fitted to a light tripod, which flict of large proportions, will be an artil-leryman's war. The officials of the United boot, the whole equipment being readily States War Department have appreciated, transported and handled in action by one

This style of gun weighs only forty pounds, but it is one of the stanchest little weapons in the service. On the occasion of a recent test more than 8,000 rounds were fired from a single gun without the appearance of any sign of wear or weakness, and in target practice at 200 yards 100 consecutive hits were made in sixteen seconds. The automatic gun consists of one barrel attached to a breech casing, in which is contained the mechanism for charging, firing and ejecting. The cartridges are automatically fed to the gun by means of belts, which are coiled in boxes readily attached to the breech casing. The boxes contain from 100 to 500 cartridges each, and are so constructed that they can be quickly attached if the campaign is at all prolonged, a or removed. The automatic action of the splendid equipment of all types and cali- gun is effected by means of the pressure of the powder gases in the barrel. The hamto work such havoc against the close ranks air pump, which forces a strong jet of air mer of the gun is used as a piston for an into the chamber and through the barrel, removing all residue or unburnt powder after the empty shell is extracted.

It is expected also that additional field guns will be dispatched to the scene of hostilities from the Philippines, where there are now in use several 3-inch field guns, about twenty 2-pounder Hotchkiss guns and a number of 12-pounders. The orders for two batteries each, composed of six 1-pounders of the Vickers-Maxim type, and a thousand rounds of ammunition per gun, have been given, with the understanding that the British manufacturers are to make shipments as speedily as possible, but just when this will be is to a certain extent a matter of conjecture, and this same uncertainty as to completion characterizes the new model Gatling machine gun which has been ordered in this country.

Plans for any further additions to the

American equipment will probably be held in abeyance until after the meeting of the board of ordnance at Sandy Hook the latommendation that further action in the the Sandy Hook meeting some other type the direction of Admiral Seymour, the Brit- induce the War Department to purchase ish commander, was well provided with several additional bafferies of mountain guns. A recommendation was submitted by the board of ordnance aid-fortifications some time ago for the acquisition of several such batteries for use in the Philippines. and within the past few days there has come an even more urgent call for these weapons for use in China.

General Miles and several other prominent army men are very anxious to see what effect the Sims-Dudley powder pneumatic or "dynamite" gun, as it is commonly called, would have in warfare against the barbarian hordes of Chinal The United States government purchased several of this new type of "peacemaker" some time ago, but they are stationed in the Philippines, where it is claimed, there is no opportunity to demonstrate their capabilities, owing to the guerrilla warfare which prevails almost universally. In China, on the other hand, where the terrible missiles from these pneumatic weapons could be hurled among vast throngs of superstitious people, it is believed their introducetion would produce marvelous results.

It may be explained that the method of discharging a pneumatic gun consists in compressing air in a suitable chamber by means of the explosion of an explosive therein and communicating the air pressure thus produced to the base of a projectile in another chamber. Although the guns in the possession of the United States are commonly called "dynamite" guns, the name is in reality a misnomer, inasmuch as the projectiles fired from the guns have never been loaded with dynamite, but always with some safer high explosive, such as gun cotton, wet or dry. Considerable use has been made of a gelatine which has a fixed and definite preportion of nitroglycerine as a foundation substance, and which can be handled, stored and used

with safety. One of these weapons is capable of pro jecting charges of high explosives weighing from four to ten pounds. The range, the guns being two and one-half inch caliber, is from one to two miles. The gun itself consists essentially of two tubes, one placed above the other. The upper tube, which is known as the projectile tube, is smooth bore and fourteen feet in length. Below this is the expansion or combustion chamber, which is only seven feet in length. Ordinary cartridge shells containing seven or eight ounces of smokeless powder are

In the Philippines each gun and all its accessories is carried on three mules, and it has been demonstrated that in the absence of mules six or seven men could carry the gun and five the cartridges up any ordinary mountain side. The zone destruction caused by the explosion of the projectile from one of these guns is from ninety to one hundred fest, but it has been found that where the fire is directed at masses of troops the shock, even for some distance outside a fifty-foot radius, is so frightful that the men who are not killed outright are either dangerously shaken or so demoralized as to be out of the fight. One encouraging feature of the situation in China is that there is on hand an abundant supply of ammunition for the machine guns of rifle caliber. For the stege guns and the regular service field guns there are about half a thousand rounds per gun available, but this supply will be speedily augmented, as the ammunition factories are in operation day and night. The Americans, with their splendid equipment of artillery, will, of course, have to expect to continue to meet an enemy almost equally well equipped in that respect, just as they did at Tien Tsin. The Chinese arsenals have within the past year turned out a number of quick-firing mountain guns, and the army has a varied assortment of machine guns of different types, including a novel ohe-inch-caliber rifle of native manufacture. Hitted with homemade Mauser or Mannileher breech mechanism and each carried and manipulated by two men. The machinery in the Chinese arsenals is, however, all imported, and it is doubtful if the Chinese could, in the event of a prolonged war, repair or dupli-cate even the most simple form of machine WALDON FAWCETT.

Wages and Salary. From the Chicago Times-Herald

"Pa." "Well?" "What's the difference thetween wages and salary?" Min of

"If a man is working for \$5 a day run-

"Yes, sir." "But if he sits at a desk and uses a pen and gets \$11 a week and has soft hands, he receives a salary. Now do you see the dif-

Tread Lightly. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Hush, not so loud! We're having a con-

ference of the powers." "Eh! Who is conferring?" "My wife, my mother-in-law and the

Branch Office, 14th and Welling Place. Advertisements are received at The Star's branch office, Epply's Pharmacy, corner 14th street and Welling place, at regular rates. No charge for messenger.

ITS ANTIQUITY SHOWN BY THE AUTHENTICATED RECORDS.

Scheme of Administration Same as It Was More Than Two Thousand Years Ago.

"The origin of Chinese civilization is

lost in obscurity," is the striking observation made by Harold E. Gorst of Edinburgh, Scotland, who, writing on "China," goes on to say: Its immense antiquity may be gathered from the fact that historical records, that go back to nearly 3,000 years before the Christian era present the people of China in much the same state of culture as that in which they remain today. The present system of government dates from the reign of Chi-Hwang-ti, about 230 years before Christ, who originated the scheme of administration which has been followed by every succeeding dynasty for more than 2,000 years. Immense progress was also made under the long line of Chow emperors, when the agriculture of the country was largely developed under the direction of skilled officials who were appointed to superintend irrigation works and to instruct the people in improved methods of cultivation. In this way the resources of the empire may be said to have been evolved, But for countless generations before the government took the material welfare of the population in hand in this patriarchal manner the Chinese were a highly cultured people, with an established literature and an admirable social organization.

Monuments of the skill and industry of bygone ages have been handed down to posterity, as a living proof of the glory of past achievement, in the shape of magnificent canals and bridges. Under the Sung dyrasty admirable broad highways were constructed, paved with stone and shaded by avenues of fine trees; but these have been permitted through the gross negligence of local authorities to fall out of repair, while in many places, through the uprooting of both trees and flagstonesmisappropriated for fuel or building purposes-they have been entirely destroyed. The canals and bridges, however, still remain. The former supplement the river systems in China, and almost the entire carrying trade of the empire is effected by means of the junks which swarm along these waterways. Of the iron suspension bridges, by means of which many rivers are crossed in western China, travelers have often enough spoken in eulogistic terms.

Proficient in Shipbuilding. In shipbuilding the Chinese have been

proficient for centuries. Marco Paulo speaks of large four-masted vessels, containing fifty or sixty cabins, which are used for trading to and from the islands in the Pacific. Their hulls were built, he says, in water-tight compartments, and made provision for two hundred 3-inch field some of the biggest junks were manned by guns, half of which were to be manufac- two or three hundred sailors. The Chitured at the Watervliet arsenal and half nese were the first to build ships in comby contract, but the board of ordnance con- partments, and it was in imitation of them sider that this type of gun is not the best, that a similar method was employed in and the Secretary of War sustained its rec- more recent times by European constructors. The highest praise has been given to matter be postponed. It is likely that at the Chinese for the skill with which they manage their vessels. Their river navigaof weapon will be approved and a recom- tion is superior to that of any other namendation made that it be substituted for the one put forward by the ordnance bureau. Pressure is being brought to bear to induce the War Department to purchase induce the War Department to purchase is several additional batteries of mentation who first invented the compass, which was used by them more than fifteen hundred years ago.

Without the aid of western science wonderful results have been achieved in the industries of China by the invention of clever though simple contrivances. Huc relates how salt manufacturers in Scechuan utilize volcanoes for furnaces with perfect safety, which may certainly be regarded as a high test of dexterity. For their mining operations the Chinese use a torch made of sawdust and resin, which burns brightly without flame and does not ignite the inflammable gases in the shaft. Metals are worked, and great bells cast, with a precision and finish that may compare favorably with similar productions of European workmanship. The manufacture of porcelain is carried on, chiefly in the province of Kiangsi, under the most perfect system of divided labor. So advanced, in fact, are the Chinese in respect to art productions that an extensive business is done, as elsewhere nearer home, in skillful imitations of ancient ware, which is as much prized by Chinese amateurs as it is by European collectors. The antiquity of porcelain manufacture is great, the finest specimens of China vases dating from the lan dynasty, at the beginning of our era.

nese empire, the most agreeable, by universal consent, is junk traveling on the venience comfortable and well-fitted boats are on hire at all the chief inland ports. Besides these there are, of course, public junks, which do not offer many more comforts than are to be obtained on board an ordinary steamboat, and which possess the same disadvantages of being overcrowded and dirty. The usual mode of traveling in the southern provinces is by water; but in the north, and in those districts which do not possess good river or canal communications, there are other and more painful means of transport. In the first place, there is the palanquin, which corresponds more or less to the sedan of our forefathers. The bearers of these aristocratic conveyances accomplish the most surprising feats in the way of climbing mountains or crawling along the edges of a precipice; but it is a fatiguing thing to be shut up for a long journey in a box. Should, however, the palanquin be rejected, there is only a choice of evils. The wheelbarrow, a favorite vehicle in north, seems scarcely compatible with the dignity of the traveling European, in spite of the superiority conferred upon it by the hoisting of a sail in a favorable wind; and there only remains, unless a horse or an ass be ridden by preference, the alternative of driving in a springless cart. The jolting of the latter on the shockingly neglected roads is so fearful that upsets are the rule rather than the exception, and it is to the frequency of these accidents that Huc attributes the skill of the native doctors in setting fractured limbs.

Basis of Literary Examinations. Education may be said to be completed by the study of the nine classical books which form the basis of the literary examinations. Of these, one of the most interesting is the Shi King, or Book of Odes, collected by Confucius. It consists of a collection of popular songs current in the centuries preceding the philosopher's birth, and contains, as may be supposed, an excellent reflection of the state of soclety at that remote period. On these classics the whole foundation of Chinese literature rests. It has been, until lately, the chief aim of scholars and writers to increase the sum of annotations and learned commentaries on the nine books, in preference to producing original works. Such works as the "Encyclopedia Britannica" pale before the monumental labors of Chinese compilers. One of the first Ming emperors ordered an encyclopedia to be prepared which consisted, when it was finished, of 22,937 books. The MS. was never printed, but remains in the Imperial Library at Pekin for exclusive consultation

by the son of heaven. No one, after what been stated, will dispute the assertion that the enjoyment of Chinese literature is a matter of leisure as well as culture. But for the benefit of people who wish to become acquainted with the history of their country, and who are not able to give the necessary time to its study, there exists in China a class of ning a machine of some kind, or laying brick, or doing something else that makes carry on their profession our stumble. semble, in the methods by which they carry on their profession, our stump oraa white collar and cuffs uncomfortable, he gets wages. Do you understand what I street corner, or some other public place, and read aloud some portion of the classics. accompanying by commentaries of their own in explanation of the text, just as Sunday school teachers conduct Bible classes. At intervals a pause is made for collections, to which the audience readily subscribes.

No Politics. There being no such thing as party politics in China, little impetus has been given

toward the establishment of a native press. The constitution of an organized body charged with the duty of publicly criticising the government has removed to a great extent the field of the newspaper. People do not trouble their heads about what goes on outside the empire, and the machinery of their own administration only concerns them inasmuch as it may interfere with their private affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the Column easily mistake to suppose that the Chinese easily

point, and possess a great sense of sub-mission to authority. But magistrates cannot make themselves obnoxious to the people in general without drawing upon themselves their active resentment, frequently expressed by acts of violence. popular officials are, in fact, often driven out of their mandarinate by main force. Local criticism finds ample vent in the posting of lampoons and placards, which either hold up offending mandarins to ridicule, or deal out public praise to those who have incurred popular favor by some act of justice or benevolence.

RETURN OF THE ACADIANS.

Descendants of the Exiles of Grand Pre Celebrate Their National Festival

One hundred and sixty-five years after their eviction from the land of Evangeline the French Acadians are strong and prosperous in the lower provinces of Canada, and this week, in the little town of Arichat, in Cape Breton, 3,000 descendants of the exiles of Grand Pre held a great festival in celebration of the survival of their race. The feast of the Assumption, the national festival of the Acadians, fell on Wednesday, and on that day the chief observances took place, opening with high mass. The town was gayly decorated with flags and bunting, the tricolor of France waving beside the union jack, and upon arches in the street appeared such mottoes as these in French: 'Our language and our customs:" "Let us remain French;" "Acadian convention, "Education, progress, commerce, prosperity." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, attended the mass and later in the day Sir Wilfrid made a speech. A poem read during the afternoon exercises pointed out the utter futility of the expulsion of the Acadians in 1735 by Gov. Lawrence, and declared that there are now 100,000

Acadians in the provinces. The burning of Grand Pre and the exile of its people occurred in September, 1735. The English had possession of Nova Scotia, and as the Acadians would not swear allegiance to the English king, Gov. Lawrence decided upon their complete removal from the province and dispersal among other colonies. This undertaking was intrusted principally to Col. John Winslow, commander of the New England forces, and he was assisted by Capt. Murray. The two leaders issued a proclamation calling the men and boys of Grand Pre, Nina, River Canard, &c., to assemble at the church in Grand Pre on Friday, September 5, "that we may impart what we are ordered to communicate to them." In response to this summons 418 able-bodied men gathered in the church and were locked in. Then Col. Winslow addressed them:

"Gentlemen: I have received from his excellency, Gov. Lawrence, the king's commission, which I have in my hand, and by his orders you are convened together to manifest to you his majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this, his province of Nova Scotia, who, for almost half a century, have had more indulgence granted them than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions. What use you have made of it you yourselves best know. The part of duty I am now upon, though necessary, is very disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as I know it must be grievous to you, who are of the same species; but it is not my business to animadvert, but to obey such orders as I receive, and therefore, without hesitation, shall deliver you his majesty's orders and instructions, namely, that your lands and tenements, cattle, stock of all kinds, are forfeited to the crown, with all your other effects, saving your money and household goods, and you yourselves to be removed from this, his province.

"Thus it is peremptorily his majesty's orders that the whole French inhabitants of these districts be removed, and I am, through his majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money without discommoding the vessels you go in. shall do everything in my power that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also, that whole families shall go in the same vessel, and make this remove, which I am sensible must give you a great deal of will permit, and hope that in whatever part of the world you may fall you may be faithful subjects, a peaceful and happy people. I must also inform you that it is his majesty's pleasure that you remain in security under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to com-

Then the assemblage was declared the king's prisoners. The population of Grand Pre at the time of this eviction consisted of 483 men, 337 women, 527 boys and 526 girls. When the village was burned 255 houses 276 barns, 155 outbuildings, eleven mills and one church were destroyed by the flames. On September 10 the prisoners were drawn up six deep and 161 young men were forced to separate from their families and go on board the ships in a body. Then followed the elder men, and so the whole male population of the district of Minas was put on board five transports. The women and children were put on board other vessels, and so it will be seen that Col. Winslow's promise to keep families together amounted to nothing. Thus were the Acadians of Minas exiled, while more than 5,000 others followed soon from other districts and scattered from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico It has never been pretended that many of the Acadians were not the simple, harmless people that Longfellow represented them, but there were undoubtedly a few who violated the conditions of neutrality and all suffered alike.

Today in Maine, along the banks of the St. John and the Aroostook, thousands of the descendants of the exiles of Minas live, and, keeping alive their quaint and pretty customs and preserving their speech and their faith, they are Maine's most picturesque people and among the best of her

Breaking the News. From Pearson's Weekly. A workman having been injured seriously in the course of his employment, one of his

mates was told to go and break the news to "Break the news as gently as possible Tom," said the "gaffer."

"I will," said Tom, and he went to his unfortunate mate's house, where he found the latter's wife at her household duties. "I see the war's goin' on as bad as ever,

Mrs. Tomson," observed Tom casually. "Yes, more's the pity," returned Mrs. Tomson. "Lots of pore fellers a-losin' of a leg." said Tom. "Aye, poor chaps," sighed Mrs. Tomson.

"You feels for 'em, don't you?" queried Tom. "Of course I do," answered Mrs. Tomson "You orter," said Tom, "'cos your ole man 'as jest 'ad both of 'is cut off by the engine!

Not Servile Surf. From the Philadelphia Press. Canute protested against the flattery of his courtiers, but at last they had their

"I will do it, then," he said, "to please you." "Stop!" he cried to the ocean, mand you!"
"Huh! You command!" retorted the ocean, snorting. "Commands don't go with

me. I ain't that kind of a serf." Causes of Poverty.

From the Boston Transcript. Beggar-"Beg your pardon, sir, but can eat?" "Prosperous Citizen-"Here's a quarter.

drunkard or only a very ingenious invent-Suburban Activities. From the Detroit Free Press. "How you must enjoy getting out to your

How did you become so poor? Are you a

country home and casting dull care to the winds after your hard day's toll in the Lot and dusty city!" "Casting dull care to the winds! Oh, say, now, you wouldn't call it dull to chase a

you?" "Didn't I promise you a whipping if you disobeyed me?" asked his mother.
"Yes, but I'll release you from the promise, ma." replied Johnnie, diplomatically.—

runaway cow three miles after dark, would

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

FOR SALE—13 65-100 ACRES, IMPROVED BY A coinfortable dwelling and necessary outbuildings, plenty of fruit, good water, excellent state of cultivation, 1½ miles from Rockville, on Darnestown road, will be sold SEPTEMBER FIRST AT THREE O'CLOCK P.M. (11) H. M. CRONNE.

AUCTION SALES

MONDAY. HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF CO-lunmbia, Washington, August 25, 1900.—There will be sold at the pound, corner of 23d st. and New York ave. n.w., it ONE O'CLOCK P.M. MON-DAY, AUGUST TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1900, one DAY, AUGUST TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1900, one-flea-blitten gray horse, taken up from the south-western section of the city. By order of the health officer. SAMUEL EINSTEIN, Poundmaster. 1t

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. TRUSTEES' SALE OF BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1000 TRUSTEES' SALE OF BRICK HOUSE, NO. 1000
FLORIDA AVENUE NORTHEAST.
By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in
Liber No. 1494, folio 426 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned
trustees will offer for sale, by public auction, in
front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, AT HALFPAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Wash-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Let numbered thirty-three (33) in block numbered two (2) of a subdivision of part of a tract of land called "Trinidad." made by the Washington Brick Machine Company, and duly recorded in Book County No. 6, at folio 120, in the office of the surveyor for said District, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

Terms: Stated at time of sale. \$100 deposit required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be com-

Terms: Stated at time of sale. \$100 deposit required at time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in fifteen days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after five days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington. sale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at purchaser's cost.

CHARLES SCHNEIDER, Trustee.

au18-d&ds LOUIS KETTLER, Trustee.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO 2-STORY FRAME HOUSES, NOS. 1637 AND 1641 12TH STREET NORTHEAST.

By virtue of two deeds of trust, recorded, respectively, in Liber 1989, folio 367, and Liber 2034, folio 23 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we, the undersigned trustees, will offer for sale by public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, AT A QUARTER OF FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situated in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lo.s numbered twenty-one (21) and twenty-three (23), n Benjamin F. Leighton's subdivision of lot nine (9) in block twelve (12), in Trinidad, as per plat in County Book 8, page 57, in the surveyor's office of said District, together with all the improvements, rights, etc. Terms stated at time of sale. \$100 deposit on

each house r quired at time of sale. From of sale to be compiled with in 15 days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser, after 5 days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording stamps at a street of the sale at the conveyancing recording stamps at a street of the sale at th All conveyancing, recording, stamps, etc., at purau18-d&ds GEORGE M. EMMERICH, Trustee.
DOUGLASS S. MACKALL, Trustee.

FUTURE DAYS.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF FRAME HOUSE, NO. 1009 12TH STREET SOUTHEAST. By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber No. 2452, folio-160 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, the undersigned surviving trustee will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1900, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, to wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14) in C. W. Simpson's subdivision of part of square numbered nine hundred and ninety-seven (997), as per plat in book No. 18, page 68, in the surveyor's office of said District, together with all surveyor's office of said District, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

Terms: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale at 6 per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$100 required upon acceptance of bid. Terms to be compiled with in fifteen days. All conveyancing, stamps, etc., at

HENRY H. BERGMANN, au25-d&ds Surviving Trustee, C. G. SLOAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 1407 G ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c. COMPRISING 2 WALNUT ROLL-TOP DESKS, 1 CHERRY ROLL-TOP DESK, 1 ROLL-TOP TYPEWRITER DESK, 3 FLAT-TOP OFFICE DESKS 6 OFFICE TABLES 11 APPENDE PICE TABLE, 1 DOUBLE DOOR MOSLER, SAFE, 1 DOUBLE DOOR MILLER SAFE, SHANNON LETTER FILE, OFFICE PARTITION, LETTER RACK, BOOK CASE, RE-

TION, LETTER RACK, BOOK CASE, RE-VOLVING CHAIR, &c.,
All contained in 1109 Pa. ave. n.w. and on 2d floor of Star Annex, on 11th st. n.w., by order of The Evening Star Newspaper Company, on TUESDAY, AUGUST TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1900, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M. All goods to be removed by the purchasers on day of sale.

Terms cash. au22-5t C. G. SLOAN & CO., Auctioneers. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER,

Trustees' Sale of Seven (7) Brick Houses, on Francis Street Between 1st and New Jersey Avenue, N and O Streets Southeast.

By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 2038, folio 392 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we, the undersigned trustees, will offer for sale by public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lots 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151 and 154, in square 744, together with all the improvements, rights, etc.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of six per cent per annum, secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$50 upon each house required at me time of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in 15 days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property

wise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after 5 days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, recording stamps, etc., at purchaser's cost,
H. H. BERGMANN, Trustee.

au17-d&ds J. W. SCHAEFER, Trustee.

JAMES W. RATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. Large and Well-assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Groceries, Fine Ice Box. etc., contained in store 5th and P streets northwest.

On TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1900, AT TEN O'CLOCK, I will sell at the above store the entire stock contained therein, TERMS, CASH. JAMES W. RATCLIFFE,

JAMES W. BATCLIFFE, AUCTIONEER. TRUSTEES' SALE OF FRAME STORE AND TRUSTEES' SALE OF FRAME STORE AND DWELLING CORNER OF JACKSON AND TAYLOR STREETS, ANACOSTIA, D. C.
By virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded in Liber 1905, folto 2 et seq., of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale, by public auction, in front of the premises. on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1900, AT FIVE-FIFTEEN O'CLOCK P.M., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Part of lot numbered five hundred and forty-three (543) upon the official plat of Uniontown, being the entire twenty-four (24) feet on Jackson st. of said lot, running back with the width of said front at right angles to said Jackson width of said front at right angles to said Jackson st. ninety (90) feet, and containing 2,160 square feet, together with all the improvements, rights,

retc.

Terms stated at time of sale; \$100 deposit upon acceptance of bid. Terms of sale to be complied with in 15 days from day of sale, otherwise trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, after 5 days' advertisement of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. All conveyancing, stamps. etc., at purchaser's cost.

LOUIS KETTLER,

CORNELIUS ECKHARDT,

sul8-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THOMAS DOWLING & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TRUSTEES: SALE OF VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING, BEING NO. 1108 EAST CAPITOL STREET, AT AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of a certain deed of trust to us, dated December 23, 1898, and recorded in Liber 2352, folic 406 et seq., one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the paties secured thereby, the undersigned trustees will, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER FIFTH, 1900, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M., in front of the premises, sell, at public auction, all that certain piece or parcel of O'CLOCK, P.M., in front of the premises, sell, at public auction, all that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate and lying in the city of Washington, in said District of Columbia, namely, all of lot numbered seventy-two (72) in the Washington Real Estate Company's subdivision of lots in square numbered nine hundred and eighty-nine (989), as per plat recorded in Liber No. 18, follo 50, of the records of the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, with the improvements thereon, consisting of a three-story and attic brick dwelling.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two Terms: One-third cash, balance in one and two years, for which the notes of the purchaser must be given, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of 6 per centum per annum until paid, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the ortion of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at time of sale. All conveyancing, acknowledging, recording and revenue stamps at cost of purchaser. If the terms of sale are not complied with in fifteen days from day of sale the trustees reserve the right to resell at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

JOHN H. O'DONNELL,
Trustee, 302 Pa. ave. s.e.

Trustee, 302 Pa. ave. s.e. HENRY A. HERRELL, Trustee. 918 Pa. ave. s.e.

au22-dts WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. TO WHOM PT MAY CONCERN.

By authority of act of Congress passed May 18, A.D. 1896, we will sell, within and in front of our auction rooms, corner 10th and D sts. (facing Pn. ave.) n. , on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1900, A. TEN O'CLOCK A.M., to pay storage charges, etc., all Housebold Goods and Chattels, Bedding, Carpets, Paintings, Pictures, Books, Brica-Brac, contents of tranks, barrels, boxes, chests, Kitchen Utensils, etc., useful or ornamental, stored with us in the following names: William F. Moran, L. Stargardter, Angle Sinks, Clay R. Robinson, W. M. Ketcham, Miss C. M. Shinn, Mrs. A. W. Barber, Harry Mathews, Mr. J. Willis, Charles Henry Brent, De Witt C. Sprague. Those interested please take notice.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Cor. 10th and D sts. B.W.